No. 14,370.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

ATTACK BY BANDITS

General Miller Repulses Them With Heavy Loss at Iloilo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR COLONEL SMITH

Aguinaldo Adopts Harsh Measures to Repress Peace Sentiment.

THE FIGHT OF YESTERDAY

MANILA, March 20, 4:40 p.m.-The mountain banditta of Panay Island recently threatened a serious attack upon Iloilo, but they were repulsed with a loss of 200 men

McNeil's battalion of the California Regiment, under Lieut, Col. Duboce, has been ordered to embark on the transport Indiana tomorrow in order to reinforce the garrisons of the towns of Bais and Baguyan, on the east coast of the Island of Negros. where Col. Smith is in command. This is only a measure of precaution, as Major Gen. Otis says he does not anticipate trou-

Death to Pacificos. It is reported on high and reliable authority that Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender; and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to perform the national service of dispatching them.

On Friday last Gen. Lagarda visited Ma-lesos for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo

to quit. He argued with the insurgent



The unfortunate general was promptly

Among the incidents of vesterday's fight ing was the coolness exhibited by a com-pany of the Washington volunteers, who crossed the river in a native cance under a heavy fire-fifteen being taken across on each trip of the small boat-to attack the enemy's trenches.

Men Suffer for Food.

The inability of the commissary train to keep up with the advance led to considerable suffering; and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six miles, numbers returning to camp in the artillery ambulances, which were always closs up to the lines. The work of the ambu ances was especially worthy of mention Among the dead are several who previously were reported as wounded. Yesterday's casualties were as follows

Twenty-second Regiment-Capt. Frank P. Twenty-second Regiment-Capt. Frank P. Jones, Company E; Privates Young, Arenton and Yunt of Company D; Rice, Pasmir, White, Ellis, Morgan, Schunder, Coumpholz and Porte, Company E; Edwards, Company K; Ronfer, Company G, and Corporals Comeinerge and Nelson, Company M. Washington volunteers-Privates Wess

and Bartlett and Corporal Waters, Com-pany D, and Corporal Bricklin, Company K. volunteers-Private Brown, Com-Minnesota volunteeers-Private Bruce,

Company C. above are more or less seriously wounded.

OUR TROOPS AT DISADVANTAGE.

Seriously Handicapped by the In-

tense Heat and the Jungle. HONG KONG, March 20 .- A correspond ent of the Associated Press at Manila says: "An army has seldom operated under harder conditions than have been encounter- | San Francisco harbor.

on the American 'flying brigade.' The country the American troops have traversed a intersected with lageons, narrow and unfordable rivers and bamboos so thick that the enemy cannot be seen a hundred feet.

McKipley and Road May Not Most.

McKipley and Road May Not Most.

The way learned the American troops have traversed one of respect. Altogether, the Speaker has been at the White House about four times in the two years the President has been conducting the administration, not including the attendance at social functions. ed by the American 'flying brigade.' The is intersected with lageons, narrow and unfordable rivers and bamboos so thick that distant. During the charges the Ameri- McKinley and Reed May Not Meet cans were ignorant as to whether they were attacking a hundred or a thousand of rebels, which amazes the foreign observers. The Filipinos were unexpectedly herce at Cainta Had it not been for the fact that the American line was thin the enflading fire would have slaughtered many of our

"One of the prisoners captured by the Americans says the Filipino leaders boast that they can continue such a war for years, depending upon the American forces being weakened daily by twenty men killed, wounded or invalided wounded or invalided.

Reinforcements Are Needed. "Some of the high officials here think that 10,000 reinforcements are needed, as the troops now on the island are hardly more

than is required to maintain a line around Manila and police the city. "Considerable rain has fallen already, and it seems that the season for rains is beginning prematurely. It is possible that when the steady rains begin our troops will have

to be withdrawn to permanent barracks, which may enable the rebels to return to their old positions.

"The Americans have refrained from destroying the buildings in the country swept by Gen. Wheaton's troops. A sentry has been stationed before every store in Pasig. but the soldiers are bringing loads of loot

OTIS COMMANDS THE LAKE. Description of Recent Fighting on Luzon Island.

The War Department has received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Otis regarding operations against the insurgents: MANILA, March 19.

"Adjutant General, Washington,
"Our improvised gunboats, under Capt.
Grant, Utah Artillery, have full possession of Laguna de Bay; troops, inhabitants and property on shore of lake at our mercy. Wheaton brigade, on Pasig river line, drove enemy northeast into province Morong. Last evening enemy attacked portion of his force south of Pasig, killing two men and wounding twenty of the 22d Infantry. This morning Wheaton moved against this insurgent force, driving it to the south fifteen miles, experiencing very slight loss. Enemy left two hundred dead on field. OTIS."

SCHLEY'S EXAMINATION.

Papers in His Case Before a Board at the Navy Department.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley has sucessfully passed the physical examination for promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the navy before a medical board convened at the Washington navy yard.

To complete the legal test, he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination and the papers in his case are now before a board which convened at the Navy Department this morning. The board is composed of Rear Admirals McNair, Howell and Howison, and they will ex-amine not only Commodore Schley, but all the other officers promoted to be rear admirals under the recent personnel act, including Commodore Sampson. None of the candidates for promotion will appear before the board personally, but the examinations will be based entirely upon the records of the officers on file in the Navy Department. fender and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in the face of overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo was furious an officer to fall in this professional ex-amination for promotion to the rank of at the advice and ordered Gen. Lagarda to be executed immediately.

Against the advice and ordered Gen. Lagarda to rear admiral, so there can be no doubt that the particular candidates before this board will also pass the tests.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

By the Paris Treaty They Are Assum

ed by This Government. The Secretary of State will ask Congress to make provision, by the appointment of a commission, or otherwise, for the consideration of claims of indemnity against Spain for losses resulting from the recent war in Cuba, liability for which was as sumed by the United States in the Paris treaty of peace. More than 200 claims of this character, aggregating about \$21,000,-000, have been already filed at the Depart-ment of State. Most of them are for indemnity for destroyed sugar plantations and for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment. The following is a partial list of the claims for property losses: John W. Brock, \$2,162,514; Albert Brock, \$1,379,130; Joseph Rigney, \$1,000,000; Charles Rosa, \$882,840; Francisco Sieglie, \$769,000; Francisco Del Valle, \$700,000; Perfecto Lacoste, \$652,000; Francisco Rionda, \$527,480; Henry Heidegger, \$439,000; E. Atkins & Co., \$157,000; Samuel T. Tolon, \$190,000. Among others who seek damages are Mrs Cornelia de Otazo, who claims \$100,000 for the death of her husband, and Mrs. Ruiz, who asks \$75,000 for the death of her husband. Manuel Lopez has filed a claim of \$100,000 for the killing of his son.

Nothing will be done with any of thes claims until Congress provides some means of determining what are just and what are unjust, and appropriates money for their

Naval Contract Awarded.

The Navy Department today awarded to he firm of Campbell & Pettus of San Francisco, at their bid of \$74,400, the contract for erecting buildings for the naval raining station on Yerba Buena Island.

While There,

THEIR VISITS NOT SIGNIFICANT RANSOM OF THE SPANISH DEATH ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS

Opposition to the Administration This Government May Allow Negotiations Condemned Woman Bore Up Policy Not Popular.

PRESIDENT'S ONE AMBITION

There is not much excitement among either the friends of the President or of Mr. Reed at Washington over the possibility of the two meeting at Jekyl Island. The President and Mr. Reed have lived within three squares of each other during an entire Congress without becoming more attached to each other by reason of their proximity. With every oportunity for inimacy Mr. Reed has been at the White House but once, and that was at a time when the war cloud was bursting and it was hardly possible that there should not be some sort of co-operation between the executive and the Speaker of the House. It is felt, therefore, that Jekyl Island is big enough for both to visit at the same time without significance necessarily attaching to their being there. Every assurance that could possibly be desired is given that as far as the Presibe desired is given that as far as the Presi-dent and Mr. Reed are concerned, at least, their being on the island at the same time is without design. If there was any design in the mind of any one else it is a thing that cannot be accounted for. The friends of the President say that as far as he is concerned there is no motive to avoid Mr. Reed and no disposition to be less friendly than the conduct of the ex-Speaker may compel. The White House door has always been open for Mr. Reed to enter whenever he might desire, and there has never been been open for Mr. Reed to enter whenever he might desire, and there has never been any open personal difficulty between them that would require a clandestine meeting for a reconciliation. It is intimated that Mr. McKinley can hardly be expected to apologize for having been nominated and elected President, and that as to the interests of the party at large, both men ought to be desirous of preserving them.

Mr. Reed's Wishes Complied With. In the face of the resistance by Mr. Reed of the administration policy, the President immediately after the failure of Barrows to secure confirmation tendered the appointment of librarian of Congress to Mr. Putnam, whom Mr. Reed wanted. Nor could nam, whom Mr. Reed wanted. Nor could this be regarded as a tardy compliance with Mr. Reed's wishes in the matter, since a similar tender had been made to Mr. Putnam before the appointment of Barrows and had been declined by him.

It is suggested that it would be difficult to find a conciliatory tender the President could make to Mr. Reed, unless it were a promise not to again run for the presidency or else an offer to abandon the entire polor else an offer to abandon the entire pol-icy of expansion, including not only the possession of the Philippines and Porto Rico, but that of Hawaii, and the abandonment forever of the idea of constructing the Nicaragua canal.

The President's One Ar

As to his candidacy for renomination, the President is quoted as saying just before his departure for the south that it was of 1890 not of 1900 he was thinking. This, the President's friends say, truly represents his state of mind. He wants is present administration to be a success both for his own credit and for the good of the country. Upon the development and successful prosecution of a policy for the settlement of the insular questions which confront the country must depend both the President's reputation and the welfare and prosperity of the country. The two things cannot be separated. The President has had presented to him more difficult problems than any that have coned another President since the reber-His task is now but half done, and his friends say that his only ambition now is to carry out successfully the policy of advancing liberty and humanity, and if he can complete this work before the end of his present term he may be only too glad to welcome retirement to private life. He would gain great honor by not seeking more honors after his work was done. But he wants to complete the work he has be-gun, and if this cannot be done within the time remaining of his term, little doubt is felt that he will seek and will secure renomination and election. It is naively aggested that Mr Roed is not servihis own interests if he entertains an idea of being a candidate by opposing and re-tarding the progress of the administration in the carrying out of a policy. He is no only making himself unpopular by opposin by opposing the wishes of the people with respect to some very important matters, but is also possibly rendering it difficult for Mr. Me-Kinley to retire, however much he might

Has Not Been Sulking.

A member of the cabinet, in speaking of Mr. Reed's relations with the President. said: "Reed has been running along near the administration wagon, but he has not been pulling in the harness. Some of his friends may want to see him pull his share of the load. Reed has not been sulking, but he may have felt that he was not welcome in harness along with the other horses. There has been no interruption in the personal relations of the President and the Speaker of the House, but Reed has simply held aloof from that freedom of communication with the White House which has characterized Senators Allison, Cullom and others who were supposed to have been in the combine to defeat McKinley at the St. Louis convention. Every man who op-posed the President in 1896 has become friendly at the White House if he desired to resume pleasant relations with the chief executive. The President has in no way retaliated on a single leader for his opposiretainated on a single leader for his opposi-tion. Senator Allison is a frequent visitor to the White House, and on matters of ad-ministration policy is sent for and his ad-vice asked. He today possesses many of the administration secrets, and is apparently as close to the President as any man, except possibly a few close personal friends. He was offered a place in the cabinet after the campaign had resulted in McKinley's

Senator Cullom goes to the White House repeatedly, and his advice is sought along with that of other leaders in the Senate and House. There is apparently no discrimina-tion against those who had preferences and tion against those who had preferences and ambitions of their own in the days gone by Senator Cullom's influence is so strong that he has succeeded in securing places for many men. It is said that Illinois has really secured more good places than New York

The Few Visits to the White House. During the few times Speaker Reed has been to the White House on business matters he has had pleasant interviews with the President. At least twice during the past social season he was a guest at the White House, and on both occasions he and the President found quiet places to talk together over affairs of state or who ever interested them. Only on one im-portant occasion during the war with Spain portant occasion during the war with Spain did the Speaker engage in a conference at the White House. That was when every-body had concluded that war could not be averted, and when it was thought best to begin preparations by voting the \$50,000,000 defense appropriation. When the conference was held to talk over this Speaker Reed was present by invitation of the President, along with Cannon, Senator Allison and others. The conference lasted some time Culy one street the street was the street of the conference lasted some time.

Those who know the disposition of the big man from Maine say that he has never desired to be accused of hunting a seat in the band wagon, and that he has felt that he has discharged his duties by the visits which he has made.

With Filipinos.

Effect of the Intercession of the Red Cross - Arguments for a Humane Policy.

Up to this moment the Spanish government has not made a demand upon the government of the United States to be permitted to negotiate with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by him. But the State Department has, through the French ambassador here, been presented with a pitiful picture of the condition of these unfortunates, rather in the nature of suggestion than in the way of demand, and now this is being powerfully supplemented by indirect pressure. With the great agency of the Red Cross enlisted on the side of the prisoners, and certain moral influences which are at work in their behalf, it seems probable that tl. government will decide to permit the ransom to take place, reserving only the power to prescribe some proper

The President himself will be the person to decide whether this shall be done or not, the authorities hesitating to interfere in any way with the working out of Gen. Otis' plans except by his special direction, and Otis has forbidden the ransom.

Leaders Would Embezzle and Flee. One argument in favor of permitting the Spanish to ransom these prisoners is having a good deal of weight with persons familiar with the Philippine character. It is, in effect, based on a belief that the leaders are likely, in the event of obtaining the large sum of money required from Spain, to flee from the islands, leaving their troops to make the peace on their own

Aguinaldo demands \$2,000,000 for the release of his prisoners, a sum large enough to prove a great temptation in his case. The United States cannot and will not buy off the Philippine leaders, and, with poverty confronting them in the event of their defeat by our troops, they may be expected to resist desperately and to the last. There to resist desperately and to the last. There is no reason, however, why the Spaniards should not pay them money, and with funds to begin life anew in some neighboring and congenial place, like Hong Kong or Singapore, the leaders might be tempted to cease further struggles.

Recognition of the Insurgents. Another argument in support of the Span-

ish proposition is that by conceding it the Inited States would avoid whatever of unpleasantness might follow a recognition by the Spaniards of the belligerency of the insurgents in the Philippiness Once peace with Spain is finally consummated by the treaty, there would be nothing to restrain Spain from recognizing the insurgents upon the slightest pretext. To remove in advance of that date the question as to the status of the Spanish would be to get rid of one very substantial complaint on the of one very substantial complaint on the part of Spain which might serve as a reaon for recognizing belligerency.

However, the whole subject is still under

onsideration, and a decision will not be eached until the President has been heard

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Reports of Generals Otis and Brooke to the War Department.

Gen. Otis, at Manila, reports the following deaths among the troops in the Philip

pines:

"Following deaths since last weekly report: March 11, Privates Timothy Enright, B. 13th Minnesota, electric shock; 14, Geo. J. Smith, H. 1st Nebraska, typhoid; John Spierings, H, 2d Oregon, dysentery; Corp. John T. Kennedy, A. Utah Artillery, dysentery; 18, Private Andrew Nickelson, A Nevada Cavalry, typhoid. Died of wounds

received in action March 15, Private Chas, A. Davis, H. 20th Infantry." Gen. Brooke, at Havana, has reported the following deaths among the troops in Cuba on the 16th, 17th and 18th instants: Sergt. on the 16th, 17th and 18th instants: Sergt H. M. Barrier, L. 1st North Carolina, typhoid: Private Albo Isdeell, K, 49th Iowa, typhoid: Second Lieut, F. W. Dunn, Volunteer Signal Corps, accident failing tree; Private John McDonald, L, 2d Immunes, dysentery."

TO GARRISON CURA.

Twelve Thousand Regulars Will Re-

main After Volunteers Leave. After the volunteers are all removed from Cuba there will be about 12,000 regulars remaining. It is expected that these troops will remain all summer. Some suggestion has been made that delegations will come to Washington to have summer camps established at different points. Adjt. Gon. Corbin said today that there will be no necessity of summer camps. The troops which are being brought home are to be mustered out as soon as possible. If the regular troops are brought home from Cuba they will be sent to the various military posts throughout the country, which are now occupied only by keepers

Agricultural Department Examina-

Several examinations to fill positions in the Agricultural Department will shortly be held by the civil service commission. On April 11 and 12 an examination will be held to fill the position of soil chemist, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. The questions will embrace physical chemistry, organic and inorganic chemistry, analytical methods, literature of soils and Franch and German. On the same days an examina-tion will be held to fill the position of special crop culturist, at a salary of \$1.200 per annum. The examination will embrace practical questions in agriculture and horticulture.

Personal Mention

Among the passengers leaving Nassau on Thursday last was Mr. Le Droit L. Barber of Washington, D. C. Mr. Barber is now stopping at the Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Leech of this city are spending a week at Old Point Comfort. Mr. O. J. Ricketts, secretary to the public printer, and Mr. E. A. Clifford, disbursing officer of the government printing office, left Saturday for a two weeks trip to St. Augustine and Miami, Fla.

Warships at Caimhnern.

The flagship New York and the Indiana, Texas, Marblehead and Leanon of the North Atlantic squadron arrived yesterday at Caimanera, the rendezvoirs for the assembling of the squadron preparatory to its cruise in the Caribbean sea.

The Wilmington salled yesterday from Para for the upper Amason.

The Machias sailed from Cienfuegos for Guantanamo. MRS. PLACE EXECUTED

Electric Current Turned on at 11:01 O'clock This Morning.

Bravely to the Last.

FEW WITNESSES PRESENT

SING SING, N. Y., March 20 .- Mrs. Place

died in the electric chair at 11:01. She made no scene. The first shock lasted four seconds. The voltage was 1760. It was then reduced to 200 for fifty-six seconds. A second shock was then given.

Mrs. Place went calmly to the chair. She leaned on Warden Sage's arm. Her eyes were closed, and she seemed neither to see nor hear. She murmured a prayer. Two women attended her, one a prison attendant; the other a physician.

Mrs. Place was calm beyond expectation. No one has walked into the death chamber as serenely as she. Death was instantaneous and came with less struggle than was ever witnessed here before.

Just as she sat down in the chair she said: "God help me." The female attendants stood before her. The physician adjusted the electrode to her bared leg, while the prison attendant stood with outspread skirts.

Dr. Irvine merely superintended.

Not an instant was lost in throwing down
the lever. Hardly a witness saw the convulsive movement that follows an electrical shock. The body merely stiffened. The face re-

mained calm. Mrs. Place's thin lips closed tightly to-gether. It was almost a smile as she died. Witnesses Enter Death Chamber.

Twelve witnesses entered the death cham ber at exactly 10:45. At 10:50 Warden Sage eft the house for Mrs. Place's room. He remained away eight minutes, during which time a keeper outside in the corridor came into the death chamber and called out another keeper.

It was feared then that Mrs. Place had broken down and would have to be carried to the chair. Nothing of that kind, however, had oc A moment or two before 11 o'clock there

was the shuffling of feet down the hall and the death march was ended.

Mrs. Place leaned on the warden's arm. towering above him. Her face was pallid. She breathed quietly, but in gasps. Her eyes were closed, but she bore herself steadily and seemed to almost pick her way

steadily and seemed to almost pick her way across the short space that separated her from death.

The warden, too, was pale, and the women, with Mrs. Place, following behind, helped to assist her to the chair.

She sat down and said a word of prayer. It was all over in a moment. Nothing ever was done at Sing Sing so rapidly before.

She was dressed in black, the suit that the had made herself—a plain gown, which was lifted quickly to the knee. She wore black stockings and low tan shees. The electrode was fastened in a moment. She wore

another was placed over her thick light hair, turning gray, a small circle of which had been clipped away. The straps were adjusted over her face and a pad over the

orehead. Only her mouth was visible, Carried a Prayer Book.

In her hand Mrs. Place carried a prayer It tightly. The other held fast to the chair handle. The woman's mouth merely closed; the face a trifle livid. Her heart ceased to beat within a minute.

Dr. Irvine felt for the pulsations of the carotid artery in the neck and then the woman physician examined the heart. After her all the physicians present ex

amined the heart. Dr. Irvine gave it as his opinion that death had been instantaneous. Rev. Dr. Cole, who spent the night here, went to Mrs. Place's room at 9:15 o'clock. The clergyman is seventy-six years of age

but strong and forceful Warden Sage asked him if he could stand the strain of comforting the condemned woman to the chair, and he replied that he He received his instructions before eaving for Mrs. Place's room. He asked if a brief service might be performed in the death house, but it was decided that it was best not to do so, and that absolutely nothing should be said after the death

Made No Written Statement. Rev. Dr. Cole, when asked if Mrs. Plac

had made any written confession or state ment, said no. He stated that he believed the woman had been converted, and that she herself had faith to go peacefully to her death. State Electrician Davis, who already has

made several tests of the electrical ap-pliances, made a careful final examination and test again at 10 o'clock. The cards to the witnesses were given out shortly before 10 o'clock, and it was then announced that the names of witnesses were not to be made public.

vas in accordance with an arrangemen nade some days ago.

Dr. Irvine also announced that the auopsy would be conducted privately, only he operating surgeons being present. The written report will be sealed and the contents, it was further announced, no given out for the present.

Victim Notified Again.

Yesterday at noon Warden Sage decided to again notify Mrs. Place of the day of her execution, and to tell her that she must be ready. She had been so hopeful that she would be spared until Gov. Roosevelt ennounced his decision not to interfere with the course of justice that the warden felt it would be simple mercy to warn her what she must undergo.

he said: "I have come, Mrs. Place, so that there will be no mistake; so that there may be no misunderstanding, and the explain to you that you are to be ready on Monday morning at 11 o'clock." The woman looked at him, and said dimply: "I will be ready; I will put my rust in God.'

Mrs. Place met him in a gulet way, and

The warden spoke with Mrs. Place for a few minutes in the manner that has brought comfort to the hearts of many who were to carry themselves through that wful order on the morrow. After he left her Mrs. Place cried a little, but bore up wonderfully well. She had un-derstood, she said, that she must die.

A Day of Terror to Prisoners. No one about the prison knew that Monday had been set as the day of execution. An execution day is a day of gloom here The days of joy in Sing Sing at best are

few, but when the doors of the death house are to be opened the convicts show their appreciation of the awful event. They speak in whispers, wondering when it will be over, and when it is over there is long-drawn breathing of relief. Yesterday, although there was no indica-tion that Monday was the appointed day, Mrs. Place still occupied the room she had tenanted since the day she was brought here. It is the room in which Marie Bar-

here. It is the room in which Marie Har-beri, the Italian girl, spent her prison days, on the top floor of the old building, that served in years past as a hospital. All that mind could suggest to give Mrs.

Place comfort and courage the warden and his wife and daughters have done. Mrs. Sage has been with her several times each day. Sunday afternoon the warden's wife

day. Sunday afternoon the warden's wife spent an hour reading to the condemned woman from the Scriptures, and Mrs. Place herself occupied an hour or two it. reading tracts that had been sent to her.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Cole of Yonkers came to her. Many years ago the woman with whom he prayed attended his Sunday school. He was a warm friend of hers, this gray old man, and he is deeply affected at her end. He spent the night in the warden's apartments, and today he prepared Mrs. Place for her death.

The Bible Her Only Consolation. After he left her Mrs. Place had no consolation but her Bible. She promised that she would bear up well, and, indeed, though suffering keenly, she maintained her calm

With her in her room all night was Mrs. Kathryn Coultry, one of the matrons. She had been one of Mrs. Place's regular attendants. In the adjoining room Keepers Kannane and Lavery were on the watch. Hitherto the matron had been accustomed to lie down beside her ward, but all last night she sat beside her in a chair, and never for a moment did she trust the con-demned woman to herself. Mrs. Place got up several times and looked from her win-dow at the storm that was howling across the Hudson. Her attendant went with her; the Hudson. Her attendant went with her; and so the cheerless, dreadful night passed. Mrs. Martha Place was brought to Sing Sing prison on July 12 last. She fainted when she was sentenced to death by Judge Hurd in Brooklyn. She wept convulsively when she entered the prison. She was greatly affected when she learned that the court of appeals had refused her a new trial, and again when Gov. Roosevelt ruled that the law should take its course. In all the intervals at the trial and duration.

In all the intervals, at the trial and dur-ing her days in prison, she was ca'm and dignified. She had said, and believed, that she would not suffer the penalty of death. Her Sanity in Question.

Her sanity had been questioned, and she herself had said; "So sure am I that in one way or another I shall be released that I do not worry much about it. I feel sure I shall never be killed for committing a crime about which I remember nothing. It would not be right." And when the final word came that she

must answer for her crime as the courts had ruled and as justice had demanded, she accepted that, too, outwardly as she had learned to accept the loss of her liberty. During the eight months that Mrs. Place had been imprisoned here she conducted herself in a way that gained much sympa-She was a bright woman in many ways and was skillful with the needle. As a

mark of her esteem she presented her last handlcraft, a delicately worked couch spread, to Mrs. Sage. The black gown that she wore to the chair she made, and when she made it she said that she would wear it at her new trial.

She had few friends to come to see her.

She had few friends to come to see her. Her last good-bye to the only relative that visited her was said on Saturday. Her brother, Peter Garretson, was with her for an hour then. It was an affecting parting of brother and sister.

The woman had written many times to her son, a lad of fifteen, but he answered none of her letters. She had often spoken of him and grieved because he did not re-ply. To her husband also she had written, and he, too, was silent. Mrs. Piace's friends have been few indeed. Change When Death Notice Came.

There was a noticeable change in the woman when she was told a few days ago hat she was not to be respited. She acquired in that time the same demeanor that all those show who have gone to the chair before her. It was not bravery, but rather that strange dulling of the sense that makes man walk to his doom, looking neither to the right nor to the left; thinking of nothing but the words of prayer he is uttering; not knowing; not caring.

At times there were periods of acute sufbook and when the shock came she gripped fering, and both her mind and body gave in to these. Then there was calm, and then apathy. Mrs. Place, who fared well in the prison, improved greatly in appearance for a time, but in the last week she ate little, and her sleep was frequently disturbed. She expressed he self warmly for the kind-nesses she had shown to her. She cried when she bade her keepers good-bye. In her journey from her room to the door of the death house Mrs. Place passed the cells of four condemned murderers-Meyer, Mc-

Donald, Braun and Pullerson. Heavy curtains had been hung over the gratings, and the men within could only hear the footsteps as Mrs. Place was brought down the corridor.

For some time Warden Sage pondered whether he should keep Mrs. Place in the room she had occupied from the beginning or transfer her to the condemned row, but he decided on the former course. The change to a cell, the warden feared, would

result in her breakdown.

Mrs. Place's restless night, the matron, Mrs. Coultry, reported this morning, had changed her but little. She had prayed a number of times during the long hours, slept now and then, had watched out from her window, and early this morning she arose, seemingly without regret.

Left Letters for Several Persons. Mrs. Place left letters for several persons, and made requests of Rev. Dr. Cole and Mrs. Sage. The latter is asked to attend to some personal and private affairs. The former received a letter from Mrs.

Place, in which she told simply that she believed she had been forgiven for her sins and would die with full faith in the hereafter. Yesterday she made the statement to her spiritual adviser that she wanted forgiveness from every one, and freely forgave others

One of the friends who is here to give comfort to Mrs. Place is Mrs. Meury, a mission worker in Brooklyn. She was with her yesterday and for some hours during the night. She brought tracts for the dis consolate woman and helped her to keep her mind off the coming morning.

Early today the following official statewas given out in the warden's office: The matron reports that Mrs. Place did not lie down until half-past 2, and then did so without removing her clothing. She then slept well until 6 o'clock. The early of the night was spent in reading her Bible, in being read to, and in conversation with her attendant.

"A number of times after reading a chapter she knelt with her attendant and prayed. e is reasonably composed this morning, and ate some breakfast with apparent

MR. SHERMAN GROWS WEAKER.

Physicians Discouraged and He Anxious to Get Home. KINGSTON, Ja., March 20 .- The condition of Mr. John Sherman, who is a passenger here on board the American line steamer Paris, now making a tour of the West Indies with a party of Americans,

much weaker and the doctors are discouraged. The United States cruiser Chicago, which has been detailed to take Mr. Sherman on hoard and convey him back to the United States, has not yet arrived here, but is expected to reach this port during the afternoon. Dr. Magee will have charge of the case until they reach Old Point Com-

It may not be possible to transfer Mr. Sherman to the Chicago until the Paris reaches Santiago de Cuba. He appreciates that his strength is declining and is desirous of getting home.

"I can sell goods without advertising," say one class of business men-so-called. So they can get from Washington to Baltimore by the man who takes the cars can get there a great deal quicker and much more easily. Advertising is to any kind of business exactly what the railway is in transportation. It does the job quicker and easier. And, as compared with other newspapers, in that respect, The Star is a lightning express

DIGGING UP REMAINS

Two Skeletons Found in Ruins of Windsor Hotel.

MANY LOOSE BONES UNEARTHED

No Clues to Identity of These Ghastly Discoveries.

OFFICE SAFE INTACT

NEW YORK, March 20.-The skeleton of a victim of the Windsor Hotel fire was found today on the 46th street side. The remains were in such a condition that it was impossible to tell whether they were those of a male or female. There was only a little flesh left on the breast. The body was found ten feet from the sidewalk and twenty feet from the rear of the building. A human foot, with nearly all the flesh still on it, was also discovered at the same spot.

A little later the burned sone of a human leg, so badly charred that it could not be told whether it was that of a male or female, was taken from the rulns. The bone was taken out of a heap of rubbish at the entrance to the hotel. A second body was found in the debris where the office of the hotel had been. It, like the first, was burned beyond the possibility of recogni-

Shortly after 11 o'clock a number of bones were found on the 47th street side of the ruins. They were not joined together in any way, and the police put them into a

Streams Play on the Ruins.

All last night streams from two fire engines were poured upon the ruins of the Hotel Windsor, where the fire began last Friday afternoon was still smoldering. With daylight a large force of laborers was set at work searching the ruins for the re-

set at work searching the ruins for the remains of those who had perished in the conflagration. The work was chiefly directed to the 5th avenue side.

The big office safe was dug out and it appeared to be intact. Numerous small articles, such as jewelry, purses, bundles of papers, photographs and wearing apparel, which had belonged to occupants of the hotel, were also gathered up.

which had belonged to occupants of the hotel, were also gathered up.

At 9 o'clock the charred leg bone of a human body was found near where the entrance of the hotel was. It was badly burned, and there was no telling whether it was from the body of a man or a woman. The bodies found in the ruins were examined at Bellevue morgue after being taken there in the dead wagon.

there in the dead wagon.

Body No. 1 is that of a man. The trunk is nearly complete, but the legs, arms and is nearly complete, but the legs, arms and head are missing.

Body No. 2 is that of a young woman, It is in six or seven sections. A part of a brown kid glove with pearl buttons was found on one hand. The jacket is of Thibet cloth, the co'or of which is unrecognizable, and the skirt is of a black serge. A black cloth buttoned dress is marked "Made W. & K. Company, Ex.ra." In the pocket of the skirt was a cent.

Workmen Use Their Hands

The workmen with picks and spades were called off, and others put to work, who were to use only their hands. It was felt that the bodies, if any were uncovered, would be so badly burned that identification would be almost impossible except by means of some personal belongings. The first body found was discovered a little later by the workmen on the 46th street side of the ruins, ten feet from the sidewalk and twenty feet from the rear of the building. The first seen of it was the skeleton of the breast, including the ribs and breast hone. Close by a foot with nearly all the flesh on it was found. It appeared to have been severed from the leg by the falling of some heavy plece of debris.

The four injured persons from the fire who are at Believue Hospital were reported this morning to be improving. They are:
Mrs. Alice W. Price, thirty-five, Macon, Ga.: sprained back, fractured ankle C. Simmons, fifty-two, Frederick, Mrs

Md.; burns and shock. Kate Roach, domestic; burns and broken Nellie Thomas, thirty-seven, assistant housekeeper; shock and burns.

All the injured at the New York Hospital are reported improving. They are: Wm. F. Love, hotel clerk, burns of face and hand; Ellen Curran, twenty-seven, domestic, burns

of arms and legs; Mrs. C. H. Calhoun, At-lanta, Ga., shock. Mrs. Calhoun is expected to leave the hospital today. News of Supposed Missing Ones. Miss Helena Leah Reed of Boston, who was reported missing, is safe. She was at the hotel on Friday, but left before the fire

broke out. Simeon Leland stated today that he had received a communication stating that Mrs. D. S. Salamon and her daughter, Rosina, who occupied rooms on the fifth floor of the Hotel Windsor, are safe.

Jennie McKenna, reported missing, is

L. I. Her hands are slightly burned. Capt. McClusky Discusses the Fire. Capt. McClusky of the detective bureau said today:

the home of her sister in Richmond Hill,

"I do not believe that thieves started the fire at the Windsor Hotel. I have no theory as to how the fire originated, but I do not believe that it was of incendiary origin. The mere fact that thieves tak advantage of every opportunity at a fire probably induced this idea, but I think that the theory that the fire was set by thiever for the purpose of plunder is absurd

HOTEL GUESTS IN A PANIC.

Brooklawn at Cleveland Burns This Morning-No Casualties. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20.-The

Brooklawn Hotel, corner of Fairmount street and Euclid avenue, was partially destroyed by fire shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Over fifty people were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. A high wind was blowing and the flames had gained great headway when discovered by

The latter promptly ran through the building awakening the guests. In many cases it was necessary to break in doors in order to arouse the sleepers. A panic ensued, but all the occupants finally escaped without injury. Several women were carried down the fire escapes by firemen, The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$10.000.

about \$10,000. IN THE CITY POST OFFICE.

is not favorable this morning. He is very Over \$20,000 Worth of Furniture Ordered for the Building.

The officials of the Treasury Department have decided to give the eighth floor of the new city post office building to the bureau of statistics and the bureau of ethnology. The ninth floor will be kept for storage purposes. New furniture for most of the building

has been ordered and will be ready to ship here just so soon as it is positively known that the Post Office Department can move into the new building by the lat of July. The cost of furniture so far ordered is \$21,000. A good deal more will be necessary, it is thought.

The building now occupied by the Post

The building now occupied by the Post Office Department will be turned over to the Interior Department, that much of the rent now paid for rented buildings may be saved for the government. The State Department received a cable message from Consul Dent at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that ex-Secretary Sherman was not so well this morning.

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